REMARKS

The newly amended range recited by claim 7 is found in [0050] of the substitute specification. Regarding new claim 21 see [0044] of the substitute specification. Regarding new claim 22 see [0042] of the substitute specification. Regarding new claim 23 see [0043] of the substitute specification. New claims 24-26 correspond to previously presented claim 20. Regarding new claims 27-29 see [0023]-[0028] of the substitute specification.

The rejection of claims 1-20 as anticipated by Nagami is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 8-11, 15 and 27-29

A proper rejection for anticipation requires factual support in the form of a reference disclosing <u>all</u> limitations of the rejected claim. Quoting from MPEP § 3121, "TO ANTICIPATE A CLAIM, THE REFERENCE MUST TEACH EVERY ELEMENT OF THE CLAIM." Here, claim 1 (and the claims dependent thereon) define the binder as comprising an "organic-inorganic hybrid resin." Here, in explaining the rejection (paragraph 2 of the office action), the Examiner ignores the recitation of an "organic-inorganic hybrid resin" and, therefore, has not stated a *prima facie* case for anticipation. In point of fact, Nagami neither discloses nor suggests an organic-inorganic hybrid resin.

Claims 7, 17-20 and 21-26

As explained in [0004], one problem in the prior art is that the particles contained in an anti-Newton ring sheet act as luminescent points, causing a phenomenon called "sparkles". As explained in [0051] of applicants' specification, in one aspect of the invention, applicants provide a relatively

high degree of variation in size of the included particles, i.e. above the recited minimum of 30%, to minimize the "sparkles" phenomenon.

In contradistinction, Nagami does not mention "sparkles" and is totally unconcerned with that phenomenon. Further, Nagami "teaches away" from amended claim 7 in that Nagami expressly teaches that the invention disclosed and claimed therein requires "a <u>narrow</u> particle diameter distribution" and that the coefficient of variation of the particle diameter distribution "should be not more than 25%, preferably not more than 20%still more preferably not more than 10%." For this reason, Nagami does not support a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claim 7 and the claims dependent thereon.

In conclusion, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

Respectfully submitted, Bacon& Thomas, PLLC

Date: January 8, 2009

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